

AN ATTEMPTED CONVENTION.

W. A. Phillips next spoke. He stated that the avowed object of this meeting was to harmonize the Free-State party, but that a contrary result was likely to flow from it. The whole party had just agreed to take the Convention law as a vitality, and to unite on it to form a new Constitution; and here was a new policy introduced to divide. The people could never accept the Leocompton Constitution for any purpose, and this would only make an aimless schism. The Pro-Slavery men had the officers under the Leocompton Constitution, and would keep them until active force took them from them. This

sent the affidavits of Johnson, and the accounts of the Pro-Slavery outrages. I did not think there would have been any extensive mustering of forces at this time. For general reasons it was not con-

GOV. DENVER.

GOV. WALKER'S RETURN TO THE ADMINIS-

These are the facts. Now for the reasons. It is given out, in quarters where Gov. Walker was lately in high favor, that he has "sold out" to the Administration. It is said that he has "sunk his money" in himself to legal business and promoting the Southern and Pacific Railroad project. From similar authority we learn that while Gov. Walker was in Kansas he received a large private fee from President Lincoln for his services in the case of the *Ex parte Merryman*. It is also said that Gov. Walker had supported the Administration in the course in urging the submission of the Constitution to the people, and that his Administration should start a revolution on that ground. Gov. Walker, in his letter to the President, has pointed out the errors of the course directed by the President; but Gen. Cass, in his reply, has asserted that no such instructions had been given Gov. Walker. Gov. Walker did not answer Gen. Cass, but he has answered the President, and he has intended to answer it by publishing his private letter. It is said that he would have been a complete and overwhelming success if the wrong done by the President. This private letter is the work of a man who has been known to be deceived by scores of persons; but, notwithstanding the importance of making it public, it is now positively asserted that it will never be shown again, and will never be made public. It is said that the President has kept it secret to prevent its rising up in condemnation of the

President. Gov. Walker is never again to appear as a witness on this Kansas subject. Tongue and per-

But the men who are suffering about all this wretched business is to see the National Administration resorting to base expedients to still the clamor of those opposed to the new constitution. The Government has carried out the highest judicial tribunals of the land—a tribunal that has, until recently, been kept apart from the polluting touch of party politics. When men in the highest positions in the government are driven to such a state of desperation as to resort to the vilest means to achieve their ends, to sacrifice their own honor and dignity, and to endeavor to invade the domain of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is time that the people should be informed of it.

From *The Bulletin*, Feb. 25.

There has scarcely ever been a greater feeling of despair and indignation in a community than this.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
 Manuscript, Feb. 12, 1858.

I will conclude my remarks by another question to which, despite of all the late highly-learned and acute disquisitions, the proper reply seems to me to be wanting, viz: Millions worth of gold and silver are accumulated in the vaults of our emporiums, and all our ware-houses and stores are overflowing with goods and merchandise of every description, while from all parts of the world, sufficient for the consumption of years to come; the farmers' barns and granaries contain considerably more produce than the most plentiful support of our people demands; we have numberless hands employed, or desiring to be employed, in the exchange of goods; we have the most abundant means of conveyance and trade; and yet we complain of hard times. A general panic has come over us, and we feel as if we were

To these remarks of Mr. Houston Mr. Davis replied as follows:

"The Senator, in the course of his remarks (for I must say as my opponents are pressed to a chair, they will say anything) took the ground that on occasion the Army had been effective; *for* that they had killed one hundred and thirty women and children; and the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) on the intimation, perhaps, of the Senator for Texas, and dragons had been raised under the pretence of freedom, and fought against the Indians; *as* all he had to do was to say that the number of squaws and children. I do not know what other means, whether the same one hundred and thirty not; but he explained that he meant the same thing. The report of Gen. Harney in reference to the action referred to is to be found in the second volume of Fremont's message and accompanying documents for last year, page 49. He sets forth the whole case; and, according to the report, and accompanying reports of officers who were with him, under him, the number of killed was eighty-six; of the wounded, five—not one hundred and thirty women and children; but eighty-six Indians were killed, and five wounded; about seventy women and children were killed, and fifty mules and ponies taken, besides an indefinite number killed and disabled. In a report made by Col. Cook, I shall not say that the Senate by reading, he explained, the women were dressed and armed so much like the men as sometimes to be almost undistinguishable from them. They fre-